PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1869.

# FIRST EDITION

MAYOR FOX.

His Honor Subjected to the "Interviewing Process."

An Inside View of the Recent Political Riot-The Participants "Itching for a Fight"-Where the Police were, and Where They were not.

Our "Irish" Police Force and How it is Made Up-Their Vigilance and Efficiency from the Mayor's Standpoint-An Appeal for Charity and Support.

For the serious political disturbances which have recently occurred in our midst, and the fresh horrors which have startled the community, the police have by many been held responsible; and Mayor Fox has, in turn, been called to account for the alleged mefficiency of the police. Yesterday morning we waited upon his Honor in his private office, at the corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, to inquire if he had any response to make to the newspaper assaults which are daily made upon him and his management of the police department. We found the Chief Magistrate of the city in a very amiable frame of mind, despite the "onpleasantness" in which he is perpetually involved with such a large proportion of the population over which he holds sway; and we found him likewise willing to discuss the state of affairs in the city with the utmost free-

"You must make the acquaintance of our Chief of Police," he exclaimed, turning to General Mulholland, who stood in the apartment, and then motioned us both to seats.

The Chief Confers with the Invincibles. "Where shall we begin?" inquired his Honor. "The disturbance between the Invincibles and Keystones on last Friday evening is still the talk of the town. What do you think of it?" was the responsive query.

"It was the most unfortunate thing in the world," interposed Chief Mulholland, "that I was not present at the time. But we had every reason to believe that there would be no trouble.'

"Yes," exclaimed the Mayor, "the disturbance was totally unexpected. At half-past 7 o'clock the Chief sent word over to the President of the Invincible Club that he would like to accompany it on the march, in person and with forty men specially detailed for that duty. He then had forty men at the Central Station ready to accompany them. The reports of trouble on previous occasions of this character had led him to take this precaution, in the hope of averting a recurrence of disorder. Mr. Truman, the president, and two other officers of the club, responded to the message in person, and after a conference said they would prefer to go without the police, whose presence would only be conducive to trouble. The Chief attempted to get over this supposed difficulty by tendering the Invincibles an escort made up entirely of Kepublica under the command of Sergeant Crout, The officers of the club held another consultation upon this offer, and again stated that they preferred to march without an escort. They pledged themselves to endeavor to avoid a fight, and promised to keep east of Sixth street during the entire evening."

The Invincibles Kept their Pledges. "They kept their promise well, I must say," inter-

posed the Chief. The Keystones Did Not. "The marshal of the Keystone Club," continued the Mayor, "had promised several prominent members of their party that they would not go south of Arch street during the evening."

"Did they keep their promise?" we inquired. "No," exclaimed the Chief, emphatically, "The Keystones broke their promise at the outset, by marching down Fifth street as far as South, then out South as far as Eleventh street, when they turned up Eleventh street. But about a quarter before ten. as I was passing along Arch street, near Tenth, I saw the club marching up Eleventh street. Knowing that the Invincibles had gone south, and seeing the Keystones going north, I supposed all chance for trouble was over, and went home, instead of re-

turning to the Central Station." Precautions Against a Riot. "But," we inquired at this point, "how was it that the forty men who had been collected at the Central Station were not on hand when the fight began?"

"These forty men," said the Mayor, "had been called to the Central Station without having had a chance to get their supper. Most of them came directly from their beats, after they had been been at work all day and were wearied, and a number of them were to go on duty again at midnight. They were detained at the station, however, until the Invincibles had gone south down Second street, and word came that the Keystones were marching north. Wishing to give them a chance to get their supper and some rest, and not wishing to have so many men lounging around the station without anything to do, they were then dismissed, But precautions were still taken against any possible disturbance. The Chief had detailed High Constable Clark and Sergeant Crout to accompany the procession on the sidewalk, in citizen's dress, to have an eye on the police and see that they did their duty in case of trouble. Thirty-six men were also kept within easy reach of the Central Station until after 12 o'clock-eighteen at the Union Street Station House, and the same number at the Cherry Street Station House. It having been reported to headquarters that the Invincibles had gone south, down Second street, and that the Keystones were moving north along Eleventh street, the officers at the Central Station consulted as to the probability of a disturbance, and concluded there was then no further danger. It was then deemed expedient to detail the forty men who had been in waiting, to their various station-houses, to give them some rest,

The Presence of the Police a Disturbing Ele-

"But," continued the Mayor, "there was still another precaution taken. The Chief had telegraphed enant Errickson, of the Second district, in which the Republican meeting attended by the Invincibles was being held, to turn out his men and afferd impartial protection to the parade along the

and should like you to get a copy of that telegram, erposed the Chief.

We did so after the interview, and found that it

MAYON'S OFFICE, PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1869—
919 P.M.—To the Lieutenant of the Second District:
A Fepublican meeting will be held in your district
to-night. The Invincibles will march through
several of the streets. You must extend to them
every protection and preserve order. Do your duty

in the most impartial manner.
"By order of the Chief of Police." "Phis order," resumed the Mayor, "was complied with but the result was just as Mr. Truman had prected. The presence of the police seemed to irritate very much the large crowd following the procession on the sicewalks. Cries of 'white hats,' and other unitar expressions greeted them."

The Riot at Fifth and Chesnut Streets.

"But how about the riot itself?" we inquired.
"The Invincibles," said the Mayor, in response, came back from the meeting to their headquarters very hurriedly-an hour sooner than they were expected. The Keystones, having broken their promise at the outset, again violated it, and having made a circuit by way of Green street, York avenue, and Fourth street, turned up Chesnut street, reaching the corner of Fifth about half-past 10 o'clock. A large crowd of men was gathered on the pavement in front of this office, and on Fifth street. There were cheers on one side and groans on the other. Nobody can tell who struck the first blow. But as the rear of the Keystones reached the west side of Fifth street, an altercation arose between a bystander and some one in the ranks. This was followed by shouts of 'Come on!' on both sides. Men poured up Fifth street from Library, the Keystones broke ranks and rushed down Chesnut, and the row commenced.

High Constable Clark's Official Account. "But," we here inquired, "were there no officers

still on duty at the Central Station?" The Mayor here took up a lengthy manuscript and said:-"Let me read you the official report of High Constable Clark, who is one of our Republican officers, you must remember."

He read the document aloud at length, emphasizing and explaining certain portions as the reading propressed. After detailing his movements in following the procession of the invincibles, in company with Sergeant Crout, High Constable Clark proceeds to give the following account of the disturbance as witnessed by him:-

"A few minutes after (arriving at Fifth and Chesnut streets, on the return, the time of which was half-past 10 o'clock), the Keystone Club came up Chesnut street, a large number of the Invincible being on the corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, The Keystone Club had nearly all passed when a disturbance took place in the rear of the column of the Keystone Club, then at the west side of the intersection of Fifth and Chesnut, and on making my way to the place I arrested Archer Potter in the act of inciting to riot and striking a member of the Invincible Club, who, at the time, was urging all parties to keep the peace and pass on. At that moment a general fight commenced, in which pistols were freely used, and stones and bricks thrown. At the time there were only Officers Kelsh, Burnes, Moore, Roberts, Crews, and myself present. I thought that quiet had been restored,"

"This," interposed the Mayor at this point, "was the reason why High Constable Clark did not at once telegraph to the district station houses for the assistance of the officers who were still on duty, awaiting orders. It seems that there were two different and distinct disturbances, and that, after the close of the first difficulty, the officers present thought there would be no further trouble, and hence did not think assistance necessary."

The Mayor then resumed Constable Clark's narra-"I thought that quiet had been restored. But in this I was mistaken, as the riot broke out afresh, when I at once telegraphed for the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh district reserves, who were promptly on the ground. But the moh having fired the transparency of the Invincibles, and broken several ligh's of glass in the windows of the building, had left. With the force on hand I dispersed the citizens, and reported to the Chief of Po-

lice at his residence." This closed the official report of the disturbance, but the narrative of High Constable Clark proceeded to say :--

"On the route, in the early part of the evening, the scarcity of officers in the Third police district was remarkable,"

"High Constable Clark," interrupted his Honor, was not aware of the special order given by the Chief to the Lieutenant of the district, to detain his men at the station-house for special duty, and hence his remarking the scarcity of policemen on the streets. But the High Constable's report continues: -In the Second police district the men appeared at their posts,' This was also in compliance with the special orders given to the men of that district. to which I have already called your attention."

"Itching for a Fight," "Who, then, was responsible for the disturbance?" we here inquired. In answer to which the Mayor

"The impressions of our officers as to the cause of the riot are these:-The Invincibles coming up to the corner of Chesnut street after they had disbanded, instead of returning to their homes, as they should have done, and the Keystones marching down to this locality, contrary to the promise they had given, made both clubs responsible for the disturbance. Both were armed with revolvers, and evidently itching Our "Irish" Police.

Having at last disposed of the riot of last Friday night, we broached another subject.

"Your political opponents have abused your police force very much," we said, by way of suggestion.

"Yes," responded his Honor, "It has been abused most shockingly. But look at this census of the force which I have had taken"-holding forth a small slip of paper, covered with figures, "Out of 805 men. 397, or nearly one half, come from the army and navy! All these, to start with, are honorably discharged soldiers and sailors-a better proportion than was ever known in any other administration in this vicinity. And just look at the table of their nativi-

Wend	oted it down, as follows:-
Born in	United States
1.0	Ireland
- 11	Germany
166	England
40	France
44	Holland
44	Canada
44	Denmark
44	
	Switzerland
	Switzerland
20.0	Gibraltar
Tota	al

"Now," resumed his Honor, a triumphant smile ighting up his genial face-"now, what do you think of that collection? There's the Irish police orce which everybody has been abusing so much. More than a majority of them, as you see, are native born. Now, ain't that funny? I must say that I've been greatly amused at it. I've been charged with naving an entirely Irish force. The truth only shows now easily a mistaken public sentiment can be manufactured. While the Irish members of the force are as good as any of the rest of them, they

stand in the minority." No Time to Read the Partisan Press. At this point, we inquired of his Honor:—"Have you read the editorial comments of the party papers opposed to your administration recently? Yester-

on you and your police." With a shrug of the shoulders, which betokened a mixture of impatience and disgust, his Honor re-

day and to-day some of them have been rather severe

sponded:-"No! I have been too busy. My head is too full of the current business of the office to permit me to waste any time on such things."

The "Carnival of Crime." "But," we exclaimed, "you have probably read Judge Ludlow's charge to the Grand Jury yester-

"The Judge declares that a carnival of crime is now raging in our midst. What do you think of

that ? "Crime," responded the Mayor, throwing himself back in his easy arm chair and assuming a look of great gravity:-"Crime seems to be epidemic just now all over the country. In Boston"-there was a slight tinge of malice in his Honor's voice as he cited the case of the great radical stronghold-"there were four murders in one day recently. The man is insane who would charge that to the police depart-

ment. It is the duty of the 'police, as far as possible, to prevent crime; but they cannot alter the iniquity of men's hearts, nor prevent sudden abuilttions of passion, if"-after a short pause-"they happen to be absent at the time,"

"But," we interposed, "it is alleged against your force that they are not successful in ferreting out the perpetrators of crime."

"There has not been a single case of murder, to my present recollection, since I entered upon my public duties, in which I have not had occasion to commend my officers for their vigilance and industry in ferreting out the perpetrator. Not one has yet escaped them !" The Brooks Case.

"How about the Brooks case?" we inquired. (At the time of the conversation herein recorded, the capture of Mr. Brooks' assailants had not been announced to the public.)

With evident satisfaction, his Honor responded :-"Not even the assassins of Brooks have escaped. They are to-day locked up-where, I don't feel myself warranted in saying to the public just yet; and the chances are that they will be in the penitentiary within two weeks. They are actually arrested and now under duress, and it is all attributable to the vigilance and attention of my officers, and those with whom they have been in constant communication ever since the affair." "And the Greatest of these Three is Charity."

At this point his Honor warmed up, and without

pausing for any further queries, exclaimed:-"In the discharge of my duty I care nothing about politics. When I forfeit my self-respect in the manly discharge of the obligations resting upon me, he people may point at me, and I will feel that I deserve it-but not till then. Here let me say to you that this uncharitable and uncalled-for commentary upon the police force is calculated to injure the public interests. As you know, where officers are condemned without a hearing, and unjustly so, their energies are dampened; it makes them flag in the discharge of their duty, and the city loses, to the same degree, that protection which it has the right to expect. Getting Ready for Election Day.

The Mayor having came to a pause, we inquired about his arrangements in view of the approaching

"Every night," he responded, "between now and then there will be extra details of the force, the men being on double duty. I hope on election day to make such arrangements as will ensure the preservation of the peace in every quarter, and enable every citizen to exercise his prerogative without the slightest interference or intimidation. I shall be here the entire day and night, and shall take care to protect the public buildings with all the means at my command. I shall see to the comfort and accommodation of the newspaper offices, and shall have details ready at convenient places, to prevent disturbances wherever they may happen, as far as possible. You can help me by inviting a public sentiment to a sensible and quiet observance of election day."

The Mayor's Good Intentions. "I mean," continued his Honor, "to make this force a good one, a credit to the city and to myself; but I must have a public sentiment to assist me in making it such. To this end some of the newspapers are fairly contributing; others, I am sorry to see, are not. I wish they would all give me their help, for the sake of the public interests; and I believe that, after the present political excitement has subsided, they will do so."

But the Mayor, as he uttered these latter words, bore upon his countenance the look of a man who was disturbed by a misgiving that he might, after all, become a victim of misplaced confidence. A Parting Salutation to the Press.

As we arose to take our leave his Honor said:—
"I invite a fair and candid criticism on the part of the press, but I cannot account for the continued attacks upon this office on the part of some of the papers, as I can't believe they arise from any perional motives. And the interview was at an end.

PARAGUAY.

Particulars of the Defeat, Escape, and Flight of Lopez before the Allies.

Rio Janeiro (August 27) Cor. London Herald.

After writing my letter of the 23d instant I am forced to avail myself of the mail, per City of Brussels, on account of the important news since then received from the seat of war, which have realized the most sanguine hopes entertained on the sailing of the Guienne as to the prompt termination of this

prolonged struggle.
I regret, however, that pressure of business and want of time do not allow me to give you a full ac-count of the stirring news from Paraguay, published here from official sources and private letters from Greeks and Trojans confirming the happy event. I will, therefore, content myself by giving you, for the information of your readers, a resume of the official telegrams, which, as I have stated, are fully borne telegrams, which, as I have stated, are fully borne out by all sources of communication from Paragnay and the River Plate. Yesterday, in the House of Deputies, the Minister for the Navy Department announced having received a telegram, which was read to the House amid loud bravos, and the purport of which is as follows:—

"Brazilian Legstion at Montevideo, Angust 19, transmitting another telegram from Minister Paranhos at Assumption. of the 15th.—To-day the new Paragnayan government was sworn in.

Paraguayan government was sworn in.
"On the 12th Count d'Eu obtained a splendid vic-tory, storming and capturing the last so-called capital of Lopez. After this feat of arms, the young Prince was enthusiastically cheered on the field of battle by the whole army. The enemy lost above 1000 men, among which the commander of the place was found dead. The Brazilians have, however, to lament the loss of one of their most valiant generals. The brave Menna Barreto was twice wounded, and at last killed in front of his victorious column. Peri bebuy having so fallen into the hands of all the Bra zilians, they become masters of Lopez's archives and valuables. His Royal Highness did not rest here, but continued his advance, outdanking the enemy in order to cut off their rear. The trophies of this affair were eleven flags, sixteen guns of thirty-two pound and thirty-four pound. With the papers of Lopez were many in his own handwriting, and let-ters of Mrs. Lynch. Lopez's mother and one of his sisters, who were kept in the Dictator's camp as prisoners, were liberated by the victors, and by then kindly treated."
These two last paragraphs are from another offi-

After this, by the steamer Werneck, another des patch with news from Assumption, the 1sth, was received, corroborating the acove, and giving further details about the onward march of Count d'Eu "The enemy was in full flight after the great battle of the 12th, General Mitre, with his division, no of the 12th, General Mitre, with his division, not having arrived in time at the appointed positions in order to follow Lopez. Count d'Eu, as soon as he suspected Lopez's escape, advanced in pursuit with two divisions of the army, and met the rugitives, commanded by Caraballo, at some distance from a place called Caagoatay. The prince immediately attacked and again routed them. Two thousand dead of the enemy remained on the field, and a great number of prisoners were made, the few remaining being forced oners were made, the few remaining being force to seek shelter in the surrounding woods. The Bra zillans toos fifteen more guns and a great quantity of war and private ammunition and baggage. or war and private animation and baggage. The Prince continues on the wake of the fugitives. The whole of the mountain range round Ascurro, which General McMahon gave out as impregnable, is now occupied by the allies after these two signal victories, and the whole of Paraguay, up to the Manduvira, is under their dominion. A great many more Paraguayans have now joined the allies, and among them ways of their best families. them many of their best faudlies. The new Paraguayan Government declared, by two decrees, Lopez to be an outlaw and his followers traitors."

Finally, a fourth telegram from the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs corroborates the above news in every one of its items, and concludes, say ing that "Lopez and the remnant of his adherents in their flight continue to be vigorously pursued; that his army and the war are now both at an end that there is hope of capturing Lopez."

New York Stock Market. New York Stock Market.

New York, Oct. 6.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 130\(\frac{1}{2}\). Five-twenties, 1862, coupon. 119\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1864, do., 119\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1865, do., 119\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1864, do., 117\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1863, do., 117\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1863, do., 117\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1863, do., 117\(\frac{1}{2}\); 10-46s, 168\(\frac{1}{2}\). Virginia 6s, new, 52; Missouri 6s, 66; Canton Company, 50\(\frac{1}{2}\); Cumberland preferred, 25; New York Central, 178; Erie, 34\(\frac{1}{2}\); Reading, 97\(\frac{1}{2}\); Hudson River, 161; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 87\(\frac{1}{2}\); Lilinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Chicago and Rock Island, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\); Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186\(\frac{1}{2}\); Western Union Telegraph, 36\(\frac{1}{2}\).

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Disasters in South America-Terrible Earthquakes in Peru and Along the Pacific Coast-Another Great Railroad Project -Damages by the Freshet in this State.

#### FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Terrible Earthquake in Pera-The Hills Top-pling-Vessels Tossed About and the People Fleeling from the Const.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—By the Pacific mail steamer Alaska, which arrived here this A. M., we have news of a terrible earthquake which occurred in Peru on August 24. The earthquake was felt by the Pacific Navigation Company's steamer Pila, at a short distance from Callao, while on her passage from Panama. The vessel was severely rocked about, the passengers being unable to keep their feet, and the safe and other articles in the officers' rooms were thrown down and scattered. On the shore the hilltops were observed toppling and falling in vast masses. Along the coast the people were fleeing to the interior and removing their goods with them. Great excitement and fear prevail and many people are preparing to leave, supposing that Aspinwall will be destroyed.

#### FROM THE STATE.

Results of the Freshet near Pottsville-Rail-roads Submerged, Collicries Flooded, Coal Transportation Suspended, and Canal Banks Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

POTTSVILLE, Oct. 6 .- The effects of the great rain were not so severely felt in this section as some other portions of the coal regions. The principal damage has been to the Little Schuylkill Railroad, which has been very badly washed in several places, and seven bridges carried away. It will take two or three weeks to put it in perfect repair. For the present all coal transportation must be suspended.

But little damage has been done to naviga

tion. A few slight washes in the canal, which will be repaired at an expense of five or six hundred dollars, is all that has been heard of.

Considerable damage has been done in the mines. A large number of collieries are flooded, and some of them filled, drowning all the mules. Among these is Repplier's colliery at Newcastle.

The Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville Road sustained but slight damage, and trains are running regularly to-day.

The Damage to the Lehigh Railroad and Canal The President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has received the following despatch.

MAUCH CHUNK, Oct. 6th, 1869—E. W. Clark: Mr. Leisenring and myself estimate the damage to the Railroad and Lehigh Canal at seventy-five thousand dollars. Not a bridge or dam gone. Will report further to-day.

M. COHEN.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Last Exhibition Game of the "Red Stock-

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 6. - The Red Stockings appeared in an exhibition game yesterday previous to taking leave of the hospitable people of the Pacific coast. For this occasion the nine were divided under the captaincy of Harry Wright and Brainard respectively, the two sides being filled by players picked from the clubs here. A very interesting game was the result, terminating in favor of Harry Wright's side by a score of 20 to 7.

It is believed that the prophecy that the whole coast would be submerged early in October will come true.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

Damage by the Flood-Bank Litigation.

secial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Oct. 6 .- The damage by the flood on the Western Maryland Railroad proves very severe, nearly all the bridges and the culverts above Westminster being injured or washed

The case of Joseph B. Stewart, in the United States District Court, against the National Union, National Exchange, and National Mechanics' Banks in Baltimore, involving large amounts of money through the Bain failure, was concluded yesterday, and Judge Giles is preparing his opinion. It is highly important.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Southern Commercial Convention Delegates New Railroad Project.
FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 5.—The Norfolk Board of Trade on Saturday selected W. D. Reynolds and Asa Briggs as delegates to the Com-mercial Convention to be held at Louisville on the 14th inst. They will urge the immediate impletion of the line of railroad from Louisville to Norfolk, either by Cumberland Gap and Bristol, or some other feasible route, in order to secure the immense amount of freight now shipped by more northerly routes to the sea

There is only about one hundred miles of road to build in order to make this connection, and it is hoped that the convention will take som definite action in the matter, and not confine themselves entirely to talk. Norfolk claims to be the best harbor on the coast, with a harbor always open, and if this connection is made, her ommerce will increase an hundred fold. route fully established, a line of steamers to Liverpool will follow, and Norfolk will soon regain her former prestige lost during the war. Transatlantic Cotton Transports.

There is a line of steamers from Galveston to Liverpool, which runs during the cotton season. stopping at Norfolk to take in coal and com-plete their cargoes. This line takes away a large amount of cotton from Norfolk, but the great bulk has to be sent to New York, and reshipped there for Liverpool. Arrival of a Steam Frigate.

The U. S. steamer Lancaster, flying the flag of of Rear-Admiral Lanman, has arrived in the Roads from Norfolk, and is at the buoy adjusting her compasses. She goes to Annapolis to complete her complement of men, and will then proceed to the South Atlantic squadron, of which she is the flag-ship.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:
N. Y. Cent. R. 1774 Pacific Mail Steam. 68
N. Y. & Erie Rail 1854 West. Union Tele. 364
Ph. and Res. R. 963 Mil. & St. Paul R. 693
Mich. S.R. 855 Mil. & St. Paul pref. 832 Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. 

#### FROM EUROPE.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 6-11 A. M.—Consols 93% for account. American securities quiet; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 84%; of 1867, 83. Stocks steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.
London, Oct. 6—1 P. M.—Consols, 9834@9834. American securities quiet but steady; Five-twenties of 1862, 84%; 1865, old, 84.
PARIS, Oct. 6.—The Bourse is steady. Rentes, 71f. 26c. HAVRE, Oct. 6.—Cotton opens firm for both; on the spot, 148f.; affoat, 139f.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1868. \{
Our local money market during the current week has been in an exceptional state, and it is not without difficulty that its course or status on any given day is described. The want of harmony between the supply and descand the tendence of abrunt and the supply and demand, the influence of abrupt and violent fluctuations brought about by unprincipled disturbers, and the irregularity in the demand for money, consequent upon the unsteady condition of stock markets, all tend to give a chaotic configuration to the money surface wherever these conditions exist.

exist.

In our city, though less fluctuating than most other Eastern cen'res, it has been difficult to give the market valuation of money. In some sources loans on call may be had at 6 per cent. on Governments, but on good stock collaterals, with ample margin to cover all possible contingencies, money cannot be had at less than ten per cent.! Again, personal considerations have great weight, especially at the banks, and through these influences the same securities depreciate in value 2 per cent, by being offered through the hands of strangers.

ciate in value 2 per cent, by being offered through
the hands of strangers.
In discounts the same anomalies appear everywhere, and the character of paper offered is of less
account to lenders than the poverty of the applicant,
if it is only within the category of "safe" sccurity,
Under these circumstances, it seems useless to
attempt to enlighten the public as to the current
rates for loans and discounts.
Gold is quiet and steady, opening at 120, and selling at noon at a slight advance on that figure. The ing at noon at a slight advance on that figure. The

tendency of the market is upward.
United States securities continue quiet in our market, but prices are rather steady so far. ket, but prices are rather steady so far.

The stock market was active this morning, and prices were well sustained. State loans were neglected. City sixes were steady at 100% for the new issues. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 95%.

Reading Railroad was in good demand at a further advance, selling at 48% 48.31 cash, and 48% b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 56%; and Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 23%; 120% for Canawissa Railroad preferred.

Catawissa Railroad preferred.

In Canal stocks the only change was in Lehigh Navigation, which declined, and selling at 34%.

In Coal, Bank, and Fassenger Railway stocks no sales were reported.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. deported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. BEFORE BOARDS.

	DISTORES		
100 sh	Read R	******	
	FTRST 1	BOARI	).
\$100 City 68, New 100 %		200 sh Read R Is. c. 48:31	
	Pa & N Y Cl 78 90%	200	dols.b15, 48%
	Phila & E 7s.ls 83	100	do.s5wn&1.48*31
\$2000 Leh V R n bs.		100	do, b15, 4836
	cp. 94	100	do 830wn .48 · 31
50 sh	Penna R 2d . 56%	100	doc.48*31
25	do85, 56%	200	dols. 4834
8	doc. 56%	100	dob10, 4836
4	do 56%	100	do 860wn. 48%
80	dols.s5, 56%	200	dob5&1, 48%
175 sh	O C& A R 38	100	dob10, 4836
	Leh Stk., b30, 35	100	do830wn, 4836
200	do ls. 34%	100	do b5&i. 48%
200	dols.b60. 35	100	do 860wn . 482
200	do18. 3436	100	dos60wn. 483
100	do 3436	300	dob5&1, 48%
100 sh	Read R 4814	200	dols.c.48 4
300	dols.c. 4814	100	do Sat&i. 48 kg
1300	dols.b20, 4814	100	dos60wn, 483
200	do48.31	100	do830wn.48-4
800	dols.b20. 48%	100	do48.4
200	dols.48 31		do 18.48'4
100	doc.48.31	100	dorg&L48*4
100	do.s5wn&i.48-31	300	do b5&1. 485
JAY	COOKE & Co. quote	Govern	ment securities a
follows	:-U. S. 68 of 188	1. 1196a	11914: 5-20s of 1869
11936@	119%; do., 1864, 119	£119%	; do., 1865, 119 kg
119861	do., July, 1865, 11	7366611	734: do. do. 1867
117%(画	117%; do., 1868, 11	7 % @ 11	734: 10-40s, 108 % @
10836	68, 1073; @1083; Go	d. 130.	
-NA	RR & LADNER, Bank	ers, re	port this morning's

2 ... 130 1045 A. M. 13046 1050 ... 13046 1050 ... 13046 1050 ... 13046 ... 1305 ... 1305 ... 1305 ... 1305 ... 1305 ... 1305 ... 1305 ... 1306 ... 1307 ... 0.16 " ...... PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending October 2, 1869. \$26,817.48 Previous in 1869. 480,076.41

Increase in 1869......\$59,765\*19

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6-The Flour market remains quiet, there being very little demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 1500 barrels, in lots, at \$5:50@5:75 for superfine; \$5:75@6:25 for extras; \$6-t0@7-50 for Northwestern extra family; \$6-t0@7 for Pennsylvania do. do. ; \$6.75@7.50 for Ohio do. do. ; and \$7-75@9 50 for fancy brands, according to quality.

Rye Flour is held at \$6.37% per barrel. 1000 bushels Caloric Corn Meal sold on private terms. The Wheat market continues very dull and prices favor buyers. Sales of 3000 bushels Western red at \$1.40@1.43, and 3500 bushels Indiana white at \$1.46@ 1.40. Rye is steady, with sales of 1000 bushels Western at \$1.10. Corn is but little songht after; sales of 400 bushels yellow at \$1056110, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at \$16102. Oats are without change; sales of 3000 bushels Western at 60@62%c. Nothing

doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$39 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed ranges from \$7.50@7.75 per bushels, and Timothy from \$4.25@4.26. Flaxseed; Whisky is scarce and firm at \$1 25 per gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages,

NEW YORK, Oct. 6. Arrived, steamship Iowa, from PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ........... OCTOBER 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coane, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coane, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, 70 hours from Savannsh, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Ceatipede, Magse, from Salem.

Steamer Mars, Grunley, 34 hours from New York, with mass, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Train Aeworth, Wheatley, 11 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr J. S. Brogdon, Newcomb, 6 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, 16 days from Norfolk, Va., with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Mary Stowe, Rankil, 14 days from Oharleston, S. C., with phosphate to Baugh & Sons.

Schr B. L. Simmons, Gandy, 5 days from Boston, with bones to Tiers & Co.

Bohr R. Vaux, Whittaker, from Boston.

Schr Annie Magee, Smith, from Boston.

Schr M. W. Pharo, Jackaway, from Boston.

Schr W. W. Phare, Jackaway, from Doctor.

Corcespondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

New York Office, Oct. 5.—Only two barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Baltimorie Branch Office, Oct. 5.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:

Barah Bummel: A. O. Buck; and American Boy, with coal for New York.

The barges Senator Wade; Dido: L. Royer; and Kate Westervelt, left Baltimore on the night of the 3d.

PBILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE. Oct. 6.—The barge San Jacinto, with guano for Baltimore, will leave this afternoon.

L. S. O.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Wyoming, Toal, hence, at Savannah at 6 A. M. to-day.

Barque Albert, Maxwell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Legborn 8th ult.

Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, hence, remained at Sierra Loone 4th ult.

Schr H. T. Hedges was towed off the rocks in Hell Gate at 8 P. M. 3d inst., by tugboat Louis. The omly damage sustained was the breaking of the centreboard.

Schr Alex. Young, Townsend, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington. N. C., 2d inst.

Ech. L. J. Schr. Lierwey, hence, at Dighton 1st inst.

## THIRD EDITION

#### DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Transactions in Government Bonds in New York-Custom House Frauds -Disaster and Litigation in the West.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

Custom House Drawback Frands. Deepatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 6.—Henry Dickinson, the person charged by Whinster and Korn with having been concerned in the heavy drawback frauds in the New York Custom House, has come to this city from Connecticut, surrendered himself before Commissioner Shields, and given \$10,000 ball to appear for trial.

The Government Bonds. The feature of the street to-day is the movement n Government bonds. It is said that at the late decline in gold foreign holders threw large amounts of Governments on this market, which were bought up by a number of Boston capitalists, acting in conor by a number of Boston capitainsis, acting in con-cert with a large banking house of this city. These purchases are estimated at ten millions. Instead of being able to raise the price, these speculators now find a weak market and are endeavoring to bull it.

The Stock Market is strong, with no marked change. Gold strong, 130% to 130%, the bull movement in Governments having affected the market slightly.

Government Purchases. At the Government purchase of bonds to-day the offerings were about nine millions at from 115 % to 19-24. Awards not out. Embargoed.

The embankment wall at the Yorkville cut of the Harlem Railroad gave way late last night, completely obstructing the roads. Trains were not able to get through till this afternoon. The Hudson River Railroad. New York, Oct. 6.—The Hudson River Railroad is clear, and trains are running as usual.

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York, Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet; sales of 300 bales at 28c. Flour firmer; sales of 7500 barrels State at \$5:60@66:5; Western, at \$5:60@66:5; and Southern at \$6:25:6:10:50. Wheat firmer, but quiet; sales of 31,000 bushels winter red at \$1:43:6:145. Corn steady; sales of 38,000 bushels. Oats steady; sales of 124,000 bushels. Beef quiet. New Mess Pork, \$31:25. Lard dull; steam, 17:4:6:17:4c. Whisky dull at \$1:19:6:1:20.

# FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Alaska. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall the 28th ult, arrived this morning, bring-ing only \$18,000 in treasure from California.

Incendiaries.

The Isthmus news is dull. Five Italians had been arrested in Panama, charged with a plot to set the place on fire for the purpose of plunder.

place on fire for the purpose of plunder.

Wrecked \*ailors Rescued.

The Valparaiso papers of the 3d ult. state that the steamer Bio-Bio arrived there from Talcahuano with Captain Mayhew and part of the crew of the ship Dreadnought, which was lost July 4 on Cape Penas, near Terra del Fuego. The Dreadnought was bound from Liverpool for San Francisco, with a cargo of iron. The crew, thirty-four in number, lived seventeen days on shellfish, on Terra del Fuego, and were taken off by the Norwegian barque General Birch, whose captain, Amersden, treated them very kindly, and landed them at Talcahuano. Ten of them are in the hospital at Talcahuano from Ten of them are in the hospital at Talcahuano from the effects of frost.

## FROM THE WEST.

Burning of a Church. Sr. Louis, Oct. 6.—The colored church at Carondelet, below this city, was burned yesterday. Loss, \$10,000; no insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Suit has been brought in the United States District Court against ex-Governor Fleicher and Bacon Montgomery, by Mr. Berry, publisher of the Freeman, for personal violence in the destruction of his printing office in December, 1868, at the time Mont-gomery commanded the State militia at Lafayette. Berry claims \$50,000 damages.

## THE FLOOD.

No Serious Damage to the Lebigh Railrond.

nterest:-MAUCH CHUNK, Oct. 6 .- E. W. Clark, President:-Our road has been but slightly damaged. We expect to pass passenger trains over the entire length tomorrow, and coal trains the day following. The canal has escaped remarkably. With a good force of men it can be repaired in fifteen to twenty days, at an expense not exceeding that stated in Mr. Cohen's J. LEISENBING.

The Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. All the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States being present, excepting Judge Field, they proceeded to business, and the argument of cases pending from the late adjournment was com-

The Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet but steady at 27 %. Flour quiet and weak at vesterday's prices. Wheat steady; good to choice red \$140@146. Corn dull: Western, \$1; Southern white, \$105@110 Oats 57@58c. Rye, \$110@120. Mess Pork quiet at \$33. Bacon firm; rib sides, 20%c.; clear do., 21c.; shoulders, 17%c.; hams 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19@20c.

#### ders, 17%c.; hams 24@20 Whisky flat at \$1.21@1.22. THE GOLD "SPEC."

Commodore Fish's Statement Meets With a Happy Confirmation—A Night kide in Search of the President. The following affidavit is placed on file in New

York:—
State of New York, Situ and County of New York, see On Thursday, Sent. 16, 1839, I met Mr. Gould and Mr. Fisk at their office, corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, New York city, and was instructed by them to call on Mr. Abel R. Corbin, brother-in-law of the President of the United States, at 7 A. M. of the following morning, at his residence, No. 37 West Twenty-seventh street, where I should obtain letters from said Corbin to President Grant at Washington, Pa., and take such letters and proceed by first train to said Washington. If the President was not there unon my arrival, to travel until I overtook him, and deliver to him said letters in my possession, received from Mr. Corbin.

On Priday morning, September 18, L. W.

there aron my arrival, to trevel until I overtook him, and deliver to him said letters in my possession, received from Mr. Corbin.

On Friday morning, Sentember 18 I called at Mr. Abei R Corbin's house, at 6:45 A. M. His servant appeared and brought two letters from Mr. Corbin, which he handed me, and while I was conversing with the servant, Mr. Corbin appeared at the head of the stairs, and I toud him (Corbin) I had seen by the morning papers that the President was in Pittsburg, Pa, the day before, and if he thought I should find him in Washington. He replied. "You will find him in Washington. He replied. "You will find him in washington. He replied. I had better deliver the letters to the President in person. He said he wished me to do so. I asked him whether if the President should be engaged I should send a card to him, telling him I was a special measenger from Mr. Corbin, his brother-in-law. He approved of my suggestion, and told me to do so. I then took the 8:0 train via Pennsylvania Central Railroad for Pittsburg, Pa., arriving at about 1:20 A. M. on Saturdsy. I took carriage for Washington, Pa., arriving letween and 10 o'clock. I feurd the President stopping at the house of Mr. Smith, about half a mile out of town. I first inquired for General Porter, to whom I also had a letter from Mr. Abel R. Corwin. General Portor shortly afterwards appeared, and I presented him his letter, and told him I had one for President soon came up, and I handed him his letter, telling him I had bone requested to do so in porson. He took and opened it in my presence, read it, returned into the house, and soon afterward appeared again with a letter in his hand. I shortly afterward drove back into the village of Washington, from whence I telegraphed Mr. Jay Gould, President from the bit hay of October, 1869, before me.

Montimes Smith, Notary Public, New York.

Dear Gushing Girls. "Jean Paul," writing of the gold flurry to the Springfield Republican, says:—By the way, it is stated that Lucille Western and Pauline Markham were down in the street on Friday, driven in a close carriage, and people are wondering what they were doing there. It seems to me fair to suppose that Lucille was looking after the Western stocks, while Pauline, being one of the bares of the period, probably went down to keep the clique in countenance. She's been "short" (so far as skirts are concerned) ever since she's be n in the country.